

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY
STRICTIPHORINAE (HYMENOPTERA: SYMPHYTA: ARGIDAE)
FROM JAPAN

ICHIJI TOGASHI

1-chome, Honmachi, Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture, 920-21, Japan.

Abstract.—*Aproceroides sakuraii*, New Genus, New Species, is described from Japan. The genus is separated from related genera of Sterictiphorinae, and a key is given to the genera of Sterictiphorinae from Japan.

Key Words: Symphyta, Sterictiphorinae, *Aproceroides*

In this paper, I describe a new genus and new species of the argid subfamily Sterictiphorinae from Japan. A revised key to the Japanese genera of the subfamily will separate this new genus from other genera. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Aproceroides Togashi, new genus

Robust. Head from above transverse (Fig. 2); eyes slightly converging below (Fig. 1); space between antennal sockets narrow, with a longitudinal ridge in middle (Fig. 1); malar space broad (Fig. 1); clypeus nearly truncate (Fig. 1); labrum small; cenchri large. Forewing: apical portion of costa clearly swollen (Fig. 3); first cubital cross vein absent (Fig. 3); third cubital cross vein curved; basalis joining subcosta at a distance removed from beginning of cubitus nearly equal to length of first cubital cross vein; anal cell of forewing broadly constricted in middle with small basal anal cell. Hindwing: analis short, not connected with brachius, with open anal cell (Fig. 4). Legs: tarsal claw simple.

Type species: *Aproceroides sakuraii* sp. nov.

This new genus is very closely allied to

the genus *Sterictiphora* Billberg, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the presence of the short analis in hindwing and open anal cell (in *Sterictiphora*, the analis of the hindwing is complete and connected with the brachius, with a closed anal cell), and by the swollen apical portion of the costa of forewing (in *Sterictiphora*, the apical portion of costa is not swollen).

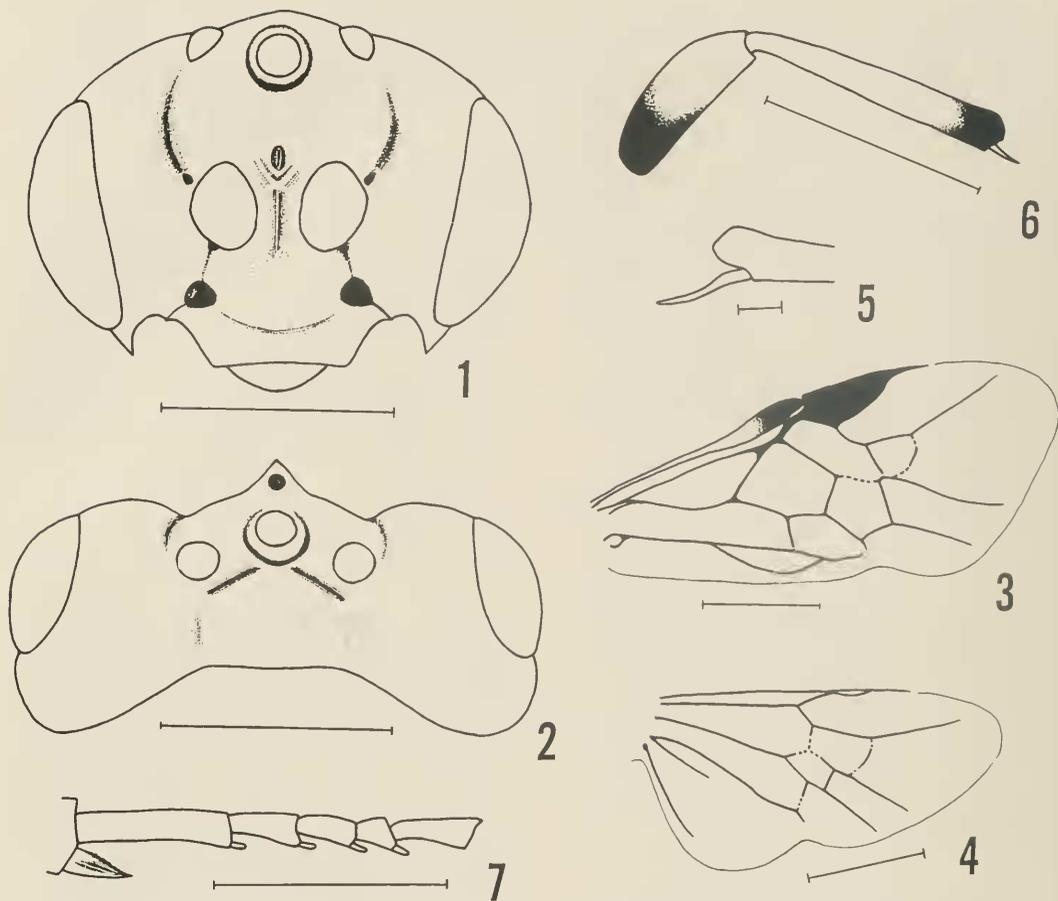
From the genus *Aproceros* Malaise, it is at once distinguished by the broadly contracted anal cell of forewing (in *Aproceros*, the anal cell of forewing is petiolate without a basal anal cell).

From the genus *Yasumatsua* Togashi, it is easily separable by the simple tarsal claw (in *Yasumatsua*, the tarsal claw has a basal lobe).

Aproceroides sakuraii Togashi,
new species

(Japanese name: Sakurai-kuwagata-habachi)
(Figs. 1-7)

Male.—Length 4 mm. Body black, with following parts yellow: latero-posterior portion of pronotum and tegula, and following parts dirty yellow: labrum, maxillary and labial palpi, and propodeum. Wings hyaline, basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa of forewing pale yellow.



Figs. 1-7. *Aproceroides sakuraii*. 1, Head, front view. 2, Head, dorsal view. 3, Forewing. 4, Hindwing. 5, Inner front tibial spur, lateral view. 6, Hind femur and tibia, lateral view. 7, Hind tarsus, lateral view. Scale: 0.5 mm for Figs. 1, 2, and 7; 0.1 mm for Fig. 5; 1.0 mm for Figs. 3, 4, and 6.

low, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa, stigma and other veins brownish black to black. Legs yellow but all coxae and trochanters black, basal half of all femora brownish black, apical portion of hind tibiae and all tarsi brownish black.

Head: 00L:POL:OCL = 0.9:1.0:0.7; post-ocellar area convex; postocellar furrow distinct but interrupted in middle (Fig. 2); lateral furrows slightly depressed; circum-ocellar furrow distinct (Fig. 2); frontal area gently convex; median fovea ellipsoidal in form, deep, with a median longitudinal furrow (Fig. 1); lateral foveae distinct; supra-clypeal area convex; clypeus narrow; malar space broad, nearly as long as $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of front ocellus (ratio about 1.0:2.0).

Thorax: Normal. *Wings*: venation of forewing as in Fig. 3; hindwing with 2 middle cells; analis of hindwing short, not connected with brachius, with open anal cell (Fig. 4). *Legs*: hind basitarsus as long as following 3 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:1.0); inner hind tibial spur broad (Fig. 7), and slightly shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of hind basitarsus (ratio about 1.0:2.3); inner front tibial spur longer than apical width of front tibia (ratio about 1.0:0.5) (Fig. 5).

Abdomen: Normal.

Punctures.—Head and thorax nearly impunctate, shining. Abdominal tergites nearly impunctate.

Female.—Unknown.

Food plant.—Unknown.

Habitat.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype: Male; April 17, 1994; Ameya, Aizuwakamatsu City, Fukushima Pref., S. Sakurai leg.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF JAPANESE STERICTIPHORINAE

- 1. Tarsal claws simple 2
- Tarsal claws with a basal lobe at base; anal cell of forewing petiolate; hindwing with a closed anal cell *Yasumatsua* Togashi
- 2. Anal cell of forewing petiolate without a basal anal cell; basalis of forewing joins subcosta at a point much closer to the origin of cubitus than length of first cubital cross vein *Aproceros* Malaise
- Anal cell of forewing broadly constricted in the middle, with basal anal cell; basalis of forewing joins subcosta at a distance removed from the beginning of cubitus that is a little longer than the length of first cubital cross vein (Fig. 3) 3
- 3. Hindwing with a closed anal cell (analis vein

- connected to brachius); apex of costa of forewing not swollen *Sterictiphora* Billberg
- Hindwing with open anal cell (Fig. 4) (analis vein not connected to brachius); apical portion of costa of forewing swollen (Fig. 3) *Aproceroides*, n. gen.

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